The Recent Calamities-Earthquakes, Epidemics and Conflagrations-Estimate of Loss to the

City. &c., &c. City, \$c., \$c. Commencing with the 20th of August, the year 1852 has proved a very disastrous one for the ancient city of Cuba, as also for a large portion of the neighboring and surrounding country. Earthquakes and epidemics have, in turn, succeeded one another, until where pretty villages and thriving estates were heretofore seen, in many places now are beheld nought but ruins, whose inhabitants have been decimated by cholera, fevers, or emigration-which latter means many families have adopted to escape other

For more than half a century, St. Jago and the astern portion of the island of Cuba, prospered and increased in industry, wealth and enterprise, and an earthquake had really become a legendary incident, and not a fact that it was supposed could be realized in the present day. So secure was this feeling, that the writer heard one of the oldest residents remark, on the 19th of August, (but one day previous to the two great shocks,) that "since the copper mines had been opened, no one dreamed of such a thing as an

been opened, no one dreamed of such a thing as an earthquake." This was in answer to an observation that the surrounding country appeared to have a volcanic appearance. How soon was this feeling of security destined to be thoroughly eradicated.

On the morning of the 20th August, at twenty-four minutes before 9 o'clock, when the business portion of the community might be said to have got well under way with their day's work, a fearful era in their lives commenced. The earth suddenly swayed to and fro—the buildings, on all sides, rocked and trembled to their foundations, many of them falling with a loud crash—the air was instantly filled with the dust of lime and stones, and emitted a foul, sulphurous stench—the vision, too, became momentarily obscured. All these things so suddenly experienced by as unspropared people, is it at all surprising that the cry for mercy should arise spontaneously from the thousands who gazed upon one another, and upon the rulns, in horror and dismay? The duration, in time, of this awful visitation, was short (only eight seconds), but in feeling and thought, how very long!

As soon as the first terror had passed, and reflection came, each one sought with rapid step their home, anxiety and trouble expressed in every feature, leat those dear ones, whom they had parted with but a short time previous, might even then be buried beneath some ruin or fallen wall. Providentially, very few were killed, and not a great many were severely wounded.

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Between the hours of 8.36 A. M. of the 20th, and 9.18 P.M. of the 21st, twelve distinct shocks were felt, varying in intensity and duration; and slight ones were occasionally felt until the evening of the 29th, when the gasses of the earth appeared to have become, for the time, exhausted, and the alarmed inhabitants took courage to return to their ruined habitations.

During this period, from the 20th to the 29th of August, the frightened population of all classes fied for asfety on board the different vessels then lying in the harbor, where they were received with that warm bearted kindness for which seamen are said to be proverbial. Besides, no hesitation was evinced among any of them to lending their spare sails for the purpose of erecting tents for those who were not fortunate enough to secure a place on board.

be proverbial. Besides, no hesitation was evinced among any of them to lending their spare sails for the purpose of erecting tents for those who were not fortunate enough to secure a place on board.

The two heaviest shocks, of the 20th and 21st of August, were very different in their movements, while their intensity and duration were much the same. That of 8.35 A. M. of the 20th had a vibratory or trembling motion, while that of 3.35 A. M. of the 21st was oscillating, although in both the range of motion was in the same direction, viz.: from cast to word. A great difference in the duration was felt by those on shore and those affoat in the shipping. By the former, the two greatest shocks were estimated at eight seconds, while with the latter they continued for more than a minute. The prolonged motion on board the doating bodies may be partially illustrated by setting the pendulum of a clock in motion with the hand—the motion of the pendulum continues for some time after the hand that started it is at rest.

After the 29th, these afflicted people appear to have regained their courage and enterprise, and being aware of the sympathy felt for them in all places where their calamities became known, they set to work rebuilding the fallen portions of the city, and their industry was so great that the marks of rain were fast disappearing, when, about the middle of October, that securge of the world, the cholera, made its appearance in their midst, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made to arrest it by the adoption of rigorous samafary measures, it soon spread through all the surrounding plantations, causing a general

strenous efforts made to arrest it by the adoption of rigorous annatary measures, it soon spread through all the surrounding plantations, causing a general paralyzation of labor upon them. Works of all kinds were suspended in order to nurse and protect the negroes; but this proved, in very many instances, without avail. No estate escaped without loss, and many were literally depopulated. The loss to the planters, in slaves alone, cannot be short of a million of dollars, besides the accompanying loss by the failure that must arise in the gathering of the crops for want of hands.

From the tobasco plantations that abound in this

From the tobacco plantations that abound in this region the proprietors fied at the first alarm. Their people very soon followed their example, the latter seeking in the higher regions of the mountains some more healthy location, where they hoped cholera could not reach them. Thus the tobacco crops were entirely abandoned, and suffered to rot upon the ground and in the curing sheds; so that it is extremely doubtful if in 1853 there will be any tobacco for exportation from either of the districts of St. Jago, Mayuri, Yara, or Sagua, because in these places, unless confidence is soon restored by the entire disappearance of the disease, it is very doubtful if any one can be persuaded to return in time to save even a portion of the crops.

In relation to the difference of the mortality of the disease on different estates, it has been remarked that in those cases where the owner resided on the extate, and superintended the sick himself, the losses were greatly less than where they are under the control of paid overseers. Throughout October and November, and until the end of December, this pestilence continued to prevail with sufficient violence to cause a general panic among all classes—very greatly increased, on the morning of the 26th of November, by another terrible earthquake. At four minutes after three A. M., when all but the watchers From the tobacco plantations that abound in this

greatly increased, on the morning of the 26th of November, by another terrible earthquake. At four minutes after three A. M., when all but the watchers of the sick were in a deep sleep, the earth suddenly began to rock, the houses to fall, and all the accompanying terrors displaying themselves; but, fortunately, the oscillating motion caused the walls generally to fall out towards the streets, at that hour entirely deserted, or the destruction of life would have been very great. Indeed, some of the scapes might be termed miraculous.

Nearly all the buildings that were in a forward tate of repair from the previous shake of August rere again brought to the ground; besides, numerous them, that had escaped the former, were now a heap f ruins. Several shocks were felt during the day of he 26th, varying in in ensity, and slight ones occasionally for eight or ten days after, but without arther damage. As if earthquakes, cholera, and fever, were not afflictions enough, about the first week in December a fire broke out, (the first for many years), consuming a large amount of property.

fever, were not afflictions enough, about the first week in December a fire broke out, (the first for many years,) consuming a large amount of property. A great many of the inhabitants were by this time thoroughly frightened, and believed the city to be a doomed place. So, with this impression, they resolved to emigrate to some other safer part of the island. The two steamers plying semi-monthly between St. Jago and Havana were entirely engaged for three voyages in advance; and very many not wishing to remain longer, of for their turn in the steamer, chartered small droghers to transport them to the western part of the island.

There can be no doubt that these series of calamities will produce a disheartening effect upon the commerce of the southeast part of Cuba during 1853; but should there be no return of such misfortunes, the enterprising spirit of the mixed population inhabiting that section of the country will again restore it to its former standing in a short time.

The carthquakes that were experienced with such terrible effect in St. Jugo were sensibly felt, and caused more or less destruction, in several of the adjoining districts, embracing a circuit of from fifty to seventy leagues; besides which they were experienced in several parts of Hayti and Jamaica, although, in those islands, without the destruction effected in Totae.

It has been estimated that the city of Cuba contained, prejucy to the 20th of August, five thousand dwellings, in good condition. An average computation of the low, in round numbers, will be nearly as follows:

00 houses, small and large, totally ruined,

tion of the loss, in round numbers, will be follows:

00 houses, small and large, totally ruined, at a valuation of \$1,500 each.

2,000 houses in such a state as will average at least \$400 each for repairs.

1,500 houses in such a condition as will cost \$200 each for repairs.

500 houses requiring but little done to them, each \$100.

19 public buildings, consisting of the Cathedral, all the churches, offices of government, barracks, hospitals, prisons, at least case of furniture and other movables.

out of crecting temporary hospitals and offices for the use of government, regiments, &c. 300,000

1852, the number of deaths from cholera alone was rearly four thousand, while many died during the

same time from other diseases peculiar to the season and climate; emigration also taking away a large number, we may safely compute the loss of popula-tion in the city alone to be one-sixth of its former the weather at the time of the two principal arthquakes was serene and mild, scarce a cloud was

to be seen.

When the cholera first made its appearance, the swallows, which before were numerous in all seasons, took their departure, and have not been seen

when the choiers were numerous in all seasons, took their departure, and have not been seen since.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 7.]

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Baxter, arrived at an early hour on Sunday morning, and by her we have received files of the Diario de la Marina, Gaceta, and Diario de la Habana, to the 2d inst., from which we extract the following items:

The Gaceta copies from the Boletin de Cardenas the following, which we translate, relative to the conflagration at that place:

"The ery of fire was given at midnight. It had begun in the warehouse of Messrs. W. F. Safford & Co., and very soon extended on either side to the neighboring establishments, and the strong sea breeze blowing at the time, carried the flames fast upon the town.

\*\* \* \* The losses have been much greater than was at first supposed, and we do not hesitate to say they are not less than \$2,500,000. First, there are destroyed, down to their foundations, nine large sugarand molasses establishments, eight provision stores, six public houses, the post office, and many private dwellings, together with a large quantity of produce, goods and provisions in store, besides the minor items."

It is not known how the fire originated, as it was first seen in a large pile of hoop shavings, near which there had been no fire. Sheds were to be raised immediately on the site of the warehouses, for the purpose of receiving produce from the country.

The sale of the contract for building the telegraph in Cuba, was postponed until the 10th inst. The conditions for its construction have been published. House's instruments and Grove's battery are adopted. The plan comprises fifty-one stations and fifteen branches. Its construction is to be commenced within forty days from the giving out of the contract, and is to be proceeded with at the rate of one hundred miles a month. The contractor to bind himself not to sue on any dispute about the line, or that may emanate from the contract, before any other tribunal than the Captain General hims

have greatly diminished.

The Correo, of Trinidad, contains a notice of the death of Capt. Gibbs, of the bark Franklin, which cocurred on the 25th ult. Capt. Gibbs was an old shipmaster, and had been engaged in the trade between Boston and the south coast of Cuba for many

years.

The Governor of Matanzas had gone to Cardenas, to visit the scene of the fire.

The Captain-General, Cañedo, was expected to visit St. Jago de Cuba. As he had received notice of his recall, it was hardly probable he would go there.

there.

NEWSFAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the Savannah Republican, Feb. 12.]

Our files by this arrival come down to the 8th inst. from the 23d ult—both inclusive. They are generally filled with items of information of but little interest to American readers.

Advices from Santiago state that several slight shocks of earthquakes had been felt there from the 11th to the 26th inst. The consternation was at one time great, but no injury was done.

The Gaeeta gives an account of a woman now living near Matanzas, who is over 118 years of age. The same paper presents a most flattering statistical account of the health during the past year of that very fertile tobacco producing region, the Vuelta de Abajo.

The Diario alludes with great apparent satisfaction to a new commercial treaty supposed to be under

Abajo.

The Diario alludes with great apparent satisfaction to a new commercial treaty supposed to be under discussion between the governments of Spain and the United States.

A very beautiful new hotel has just been opened in Havana, called the Levere House.

The cholera still exists at Baracoa, but had ceased at Puerto Principe.

The entire population of Havana has surrendered itself lately to the pleasures of the Carnival. We suppose that those same "deep toned bells" (of which the demonstrator of the Mirror of Italy spoke) preceding Ash Wednesday, must have arrested many a rare sport in the Queen of the Antilles.

The Diario reproduces from another paper an audacious philippic against the United States. The writer contends that we have but little religious faith among us—that our riches are ephemeral, and that we shall fail in our endeavor to "acquire and corrupt" every thing on this continent. He intimates that we are Northern barbarians, who would overrun and absorb every thing, and makes a careful record of the fact that we have insulted the monarchies of the old world by the ovations bestowed upon Kossuth. Among other things upon which the writer puts an iron heel, is Anglo-American Protestanism, which he charges with wresting the South American States from the crown of Spain.

HAVANA Feb. 8.—Suzar.—The total exports from hence

writer puts an iron heel, is Anglo-American Protestanism, which he charges with wresting the South American States from the crown of Spain.

MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—Sugar.—The total exports from hence and Matanzas, since the lat of January, amount to 26, 590 boxes, against 33,312 boxes last year, of which 11,183 boxes have gone forward to the north of Europe, and 6,326 boxes to the United States. The weather has been fine lately, and new sugars begin to arrive more freely. We may estimate the present stock between here and Matanzas at about 40,000 boxes. During the last week, the demand for all classes has been very brisk, causing the advance of fully \( \frac{1}{2} \text{rs.} \) Several vessels having been taken up for loading immediately, we are of opinion that present rates will be maintained until the stock increases; but considering the small number of vessels in our harbor, and the advancing rates of freight, it is most probable that at a later period prices must give way. We quote at 10 per cent prem. (Free on board)—White, low to fine, 8 to 9\(\frac{1}{2} \text{rs.} \text{ qual to 24s.} 4d. to 27s.} 3d.; yellow, fine to fine tit. 6\(\frac{1}{2} \text{ to 7\(\frac{1}{2} \text{ rs.} \text{ qual to 12s.} 8d.; yellow, middling to good. 5\(\frac{1}{2} \text{ to 6\(\frac{1}{2} \text{ rs.} \text{ qual to 16s.} 6d. to 18s.} 3d. Muscovadoes.—The demand has been active for low and middling classes, for which 4\(\frac{1}{2} \text{ to 16s.} \text{ per cent f. 0. b.} \) has been paid. Molasses, clayed.—Last sales have been feeted at 2\(\frac{1}{2} \text{ rs.} \text{ per key of 5\(\frac{1}{2} \text{ rs.} \text{ per key of 5\(\frac{1}{2} \text{ gall lons, equal to 16s.} 2d. Muscovado molasses are firm, at 3\(\frac{1}{2} \text{ rs.} \text{ (at 10 per cent, f. 0. b.} \text{ has been paid.} Molasses, clayed.—Last sales have been made for Spain and the United States. Freights continue brisk, and with an evident upward tendency. The number of freighting resessed sissengaged is unusually small and masters are very firm in

Additional from Mexico. DISPERSION OF CONGRESS-PRONUNCIAMENTO IN

DISPERSION OF CONGRESS—PRONUNCIAMENTO IN THE CAPITAL.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 2.]

By the Mexican schooner Aquila, Captain Ynchostequi, which arrived last night from Vera Cruz, we have received broken files of papers from Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico to the 20th ult.

We learn verbally that shortly before the Aquila left Vera Cruz, advices were received there that the city of Mexico had pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalajara, and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulna was firing a salute in honor of the event as she came out of port.

was firing a salute in honor of the event as she came out of port.

President Cevallos made a coup d'état on the night of the 19th, closing, à la Cromwell, the sessions of the Congress which had shortly before placed him in power. We translate from the Siglo Diez y Nueve the following account of the affair:—

Fifteen days since the Chamber of Deputies elected Juan B. Cevallos President ad interim of the republic; and fifteen days since he swore to maintain the constitution. As soon as a miniatry was formed, the government was invested with dictatorial powers, delegated by Congress, which could in no wise embarrass the course of the government.

enment. Be wise-meaning the course of the government.

Bay before yesterday rumors were circulated that the government intended to pronounce. The ministry informed the Chambers that it was preparing the draft of a bill which was to save the country. Yesterday, Senar Fuentes resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The portfolio was offered to Senor Montes, who declined it. The chief clerk sent to the Chamber a draft of a bill, as follows:

portfolio was olfered to Senor Montes, who declined it. The chief clerk sent to the Chamber a draft of a bill, as follows:

Art 1. Convoking a National Convention.

Art 2. To meet in Mexico on the 15th June.

Art 3. Government to give it a report of its acts on the first day of the session.

Art 4. Not to remain in session mere than one year—to reform the constitution—elect President ad interim, and exercise legislative powers.

Art 5. Governors of States to order election of representatives.

Congress went into secret session, and agreed to sit till the bill was disposed of. Committee on it reported at haff-past six against the bill, and recommending it to be sent to the committee on the grand jury. This was carried, and this committee proceeded to take the declaration of President Cevallos, in order to present an accusation against him of intriguing against the constitution. The President refused to answer, denying the authority of Congress continued its session amid the greatest excendent. The palace, meanwhile, was filled with the military. Ammunition was sent to the barnaks, and several points reinforced, and it was arranged that the garrison should pronounce against the Congress.

The Ministers said there was nothing so far, but every one knew what was going on. The members of Congress remained in their seate. At half-past 10, Don Tomas Marin, who had so lately run away from Vera Cruz, came to the ball descend in citizens have and followed by one

hundred soldiers of the National Guard, and seised the ave-nues and doors, and called the President of the Chamber

nues and doors, and called the President of the Chamber out.

Senor Montes went out, and Senor Marin gave him a verbal order from the President of the republic to dissolve Congress. Senor Montes returned to the Chamber, announced the fact that had occurred, and vacated the chair, which was taken by Senor Guzman, as Vice President, who declared the session continued. A protest was agreed to by acclamation. Gen. Marin then marched into the centre of the hall and cleared the seats at the point of the bayonet. The members then directed their course to the convent of San Francisco, but were forced back by troops. They then went to the convent of Espiritu Santo, where they drew up a manifesto and protest.

Here the commander of the guards came to them with about fifty men, which he left at the door, and told the members present that the President requested them to dissolve, and not force him to extremities. Senor Garcia Aguirre, who was presiding, refu ed to do so, and the commandante retired. The Chamber continued sometime longer in session without interruption.

The President issued that same night a decree couvoking a convention in the same terms as given above in the bill rejected by Congress.

The Siglo condemns in moderate but decided language the course of President Cevallos.

The State of Chinuabua, and the Legislature of that of San Luis, had declared in favor of the plan of Guadalajara.

The Monitor says that the President had ordered

Guadalajara.

The Monitor says that the President had ordered the federal troops to cease hostilities against those of

The Monitor says that the President had ordered the federal troops to cease hostilities against those of Gen. Uraga.

Gen. Arista was suffering from a tumor, and was too ill to go the city for treatment. A physician had consequently left for Nanacamilpan, in order to perform an operation.

Senor Munoz Ledo was expected with his family in Mexico, on his way to Vera Cruz, to take the British steamer. The Orden advises him to get out of the country as soon as possible, before he is called to an account for his tricks.

A bill for the creation of a national bank had passed two readings before Congress was dispersed, Senor Casanova, in giving to the government his reasons for shooting Senor Rodriguez, accuses him of endeavoring to create an independent republic. There are now published in the city of Mexico two new papers, advocating the return of Santal Anna. None of the old papers do so.

Gen. Arrillaga died at Vera Cruz, on the 18th, of Asiatic cholera, after an illness of a few hours.

The Orden of the 16th says that the President of the republic had determined to award the contract for building the railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec to Messrs. Sloo, Payno, Olarte & Co. A paper of subsequent date asserts that this announcement was premature; that the President had not yet decided, and would await some further information from the Guanajuato Company.

The British steamer Albatross, Captain Neal, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d from New York. This steamer is said to be the first of those composing a tri-monthly line to be put on between our port and Vera Cruz. She is advertised in the Vera Cruz papers to leave that port for New York so soon as the mail agent shall return from Acapulco, which would be about the 10th or 12th inst., and it is stated that she will touch at New Orleans and Havana.

The schooner Tamaulipas had arrived at Vera Cruz, with Gov. Cardenas and the assassin Casanova on board. The Edward Barnard had also arrived, with thirty-nine prisoners.

on board. The Edward Barnard had also arrived, with thirty-nine prisoners.

Don Jose de Emparan had been sworn in as Governor ad interim of the State of Vera Cruz. Coatzacoalcos had adhered to the Vera Cruz movement.

Later from the Rio Grande.

Later from the Rio Grande.

CARAVAJAL'S MOVEMENTS—REVOLUTIONISTS MOVING ON MATAMORAS.

We have received the Brownsville (Texas) Flag
of the 22d ult. The intelligence it contains is interesting. The Flag, referring to the news from Tampico, that Rodriguez had been surprized in his quarters and shot, by order of Gen. Cazanova, the commandant of the regular forces at that place, on the
ground that there was a conspiracy on the part of
Rodriguez and his men, with a design of sacking the
city and robbing the custom house, says:—

ground that there was a conspiracy on the part of Rodriguez and his men, with a design of sacking the custom house, says:—

This accusation does not bear an air of probability, in view of the fact that the command of Rodriguez could not have exceeded two hundred men, including the National Guard of Matamoras, who were the first starters of the revolution in the State, and who went to Tampico at the earnest invitation of its inhabitants, to assist in its defence against a common enemy. This small force would hardly have been so rash as to attempt the plunder of a city of ten thousand inhabitants with an army of a thousand armed men. And even if it had been so, why surprise him and his handful of men, and slaughter them in their beds in the dead of night? Was the general, with his large regular force, afraid of the small force under him, or was the act so atrocious as to have shamed the light of day?

It would have been more in accordance with simple justice to have confronted the victim with his accusers, at a court martial, fairly convened. Such a course would have marked the distinction between a fairly and impartially adjudged execution of a sentence from his companions in arms, and a cold-blooded, repulsive assassinution, as this will undoubtedly be declared by impartial history. We like not there secret, inquisitorial trials. The life of no one would be safe for a moment in the hands of those who manage them; and so, we doubt not, the National Guard of Matamoras will think, who have before evinced too much courage in defence of their own city to warrant credence in the accusation that they were fighting for the desire of plunder.

The Flag says that affairs in Tamaulipas continue daily to deepen in interest. General Avalos, in Matamoros, continues fortifying the city against an anticipated attack from Camargo, under Colonel Cruz.

The Flag has the following as to the movement of Caravajal:—
It is announced in an extra from the office of La Bandera Mexicana as no calumny, but a notorious fact, known to all, that Caravajal has again passed to this bank of the river, bringing with him large quantities of stock, after having pillaged trains of foreign merchandise, and other produce of Mexico, which were passing between Linares and Matamoras, and committed all kinds of depredations and robberies. The same paper says that one of Caravajal's men will soon be shot, who has been appehended, convicted and confessed. It adds that the mother of this unfortunate man, in the excess of her sorrow at the event, had thrown herself into the river and was drowned.

We learn that General Avalos had directed an official

event, had thrown herself into the river and was drowned.

We learn that General Avalos had directed an official note to the United States consul in Matamoros, conveying the intelligence of Caravajal's having crossed with his plunder near Reynosa, and asking that the proper steps be taken for the restitution of the property to its owners. We doubt not the proper steps will be taken, should this prove true, but we place no reliance on it. We have positive information that Caravajal is now in the village of Cruillas, near San Fernando, at the head of a considerable force. The execution of this man will likely cause Caravajal to shoot the two prisoners he has in his possession. It is said that he holds these two prisoners, Col. Montero and Paymaster Quibrera, as hostages for the safety of himself and his men, declaring his intention to execute the same sentence on them that might be adjudged to any of his men, should they fall into the hands of the enemy.

The Flag, on its Spanish side, copies the following from the Boletin, of Matamoras:

Just as we are going to press, we learn that the revolutionary forces of Camargo and Victoria are advancing on Matamoras, and many families are crossing the river with their moveables.

The Flag has the following paragraph:

Some first transmitted the same sentence of the same sentence on the same sentence on them that the revolutionary forces of Camargo and Victoria are advancing on Matamoras, and many families are crossing the river with their moveables.

Matanoras, and many families are crossing the river with their moveables.

The Flag has the following paragraph:—
Some few days past a man was killed on the road from Corpus Christi to this place, near a rancho beyond the Arroyo Colorado. On the receipt of the news, our energetic aheriff immediately repaired to the access of the outrage, arrested all the men at the rancho and brought them into town, where they are now undergoing an investigation.

couringe, arrested all the men at the rancho and brought them into town, where they are now undergoing an investigation.

STILL LATER—PRONUNCIAMENTO IN MATAMORAS. The Brownsville Flag of the 30th ult., says:—On Friday evening last the quiet of our town was disturbed by the jarring tones of General Alvalos' big guns in Matamoras, interspersed with a smart clattering of small arms. This unusual event called large numbersof our citizens to the levee, all agog to snuff the breeze of war, which was evidently hovering over our sister city, and who soon learned the true cause of the firing—Matamoras had pronounced. We are, as yet, wholly unable to say what were the real causes which led to this result—so many conflicting reasons are affoat that it would be hard indeed to say which was the right one.

It seems it was the day on which the Matamorense were to celebrate the funeral obsequies of Rufino Rodrigues, and extensive and magnificent arrangements were made for that purpose. The procession was formed in the afternoon, and proceeded to the church on the principal plaza. Nearly all the citizens of Matamoras took part in the ceremonies. In the meantime, a portion of the military, who had secretly decided to join the revolution and second the plan of Jalisco, had anticipated this occasion as a favorable one for the accomplishment of their object. Their plan of operations, if we are correctly informed, were as follows:—Taking advantage of this public demonstration, men were secretly to be placed in positions contiguous to the headquarters of the commanding-officer, General Avalos, and at all the other strong points of the city, and at a preconcerted signal—the firing of two guns from the plaza—they were to make a simultaneous rush, secure the person of the General and possession of his defences. Owing to some accident, however, the plan was prematurely divulged, and the General had time to partially defeat the intentions of his enemies. The insurgents, however, succeeded in taking possession of the most favorable positi

General to the single square in which his quarters were situated.

The General retained all the artillery and the majority of the men, while the insurgents, under Col. Quintena, with the remainder of the regular soldiery, and a portion of the citizens, took positions immediately around and commanding the quarters of Gen. Avalos, and thus the firing commenced; the pronunciadores from the church and neighboring house tops, upon Gen. Avalos' troops, who returned the compliment with iron messengers from their artillers.

compliment with iron messengers from their artillery.

The firing was kept up until about 11 o'clock at night, when a parley was sounded, resulting in a cessation of hostilities.

From that time to this (Monday) the respective parties have been negotiating with each other, though with what result we are unable to say correctly; we trust in a manner to stop all future contention. The loss, up to this time, in killed and wounded on either side, is said to be inconsiderable. Great suffering among the citizens of Matamoras must, however, be the inevitable consequence of the affair.

The women and children of that city were all day

on Saturday pouring into this in constant streams, and Brownsville is now filled with these sufferers, many of whom, in their fright, have fied wholly unprovided for a day's sustenance. Our citizens, with

many of whom, in their fright, have fled wholly unprovided for a day's sustenance. Our citizens, with commendable philanthropy, have done all in their power to allay the sufferings of these families, and supply them with accommodations.

Since writing the above, we learn that affairs have been settled in Matamoras. It is arranged that Gen. Avalos is to resign the command to Col. Basave, who will hold the same until the arrival of Col. Cruz from Camargo, who is to have command of the frontier. Avalos, we learn, has the privilege of leaving the city when he pleases, with his arms and an escort of a hundred men. Matamoras was the only point in the State of Tamaulipas which held out for the gene ral government. The entire State, therefore, has now adopted the Jalisco plan.

The Flag says the cities of Monterey and Saltillo have also pronounced for the popular plan, so that the entire frontier is now in the hands of the insurgents.

surgents.

The report of the assassination of Governor Reyes, of San Luis Potosi, which we published some days since, is confirmed. It is said he was publicly assassinated in the streets of the capital, by six men in

The Flag, of the 31st, mentions a current rumor that Don Ramon Prieto. Provisional Governor of Tamanlipas, had been killed in Victoria.

Colonel Cruz published, at Camargo, on the 22d of January, a proclamation stating that Matamoras being the only city in the State which had not adhered to the plan of Guadalajara, in virtue of authority in him vested by the third article of the plan of Fresnes, he declared the port of Matamoras closed to foreign commerce from the 25th ult., and that all goods imported there would be confiscated.

The successful pronunciamento at Matamoras probably rescinds that order.

Another proclamation of Colonel Cruz, of the same date, declares all corporations or individuals who shall oppose the plan of Guadalajara to be enemies of the independence and unity of the republic, and that their goods and properties be confiscated to the State. He gives to the men under the command of Avalos four days, and to those under Caravajal twenty days to surrender. No mention is made in his proclamation of the chiefs.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—This theatre is nightly crowded with audiences who seem highly pleased with the performances. The beautiful spectacle of "Ivanhoe" is announced for this evening, and no doubt will draw another crowded house. Mr. Eddy appears as Isaac of York, Mr. Johnston as Ivanhoe, Mr. Stevens as the Unknown Knight, and Rebecca by Mrs. Grattan. Miss Hiffert will sing a favorite ballad, Miss Dawes and Mr. Fletcher will dance a "Pas de Deux," and all will conclude with the romantic drama, the "Milanese Gondolier," in which Mr. W. Hamblin will appear.

appear.

Broadway Theatre.—The benefit of M'lle. Pou-

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The benefit of M'lle. Pougand comes off this evening, and, considering that she is an artiste of superior abilities as a danceuse, as also a great favorlte, we presume the Broadway will present a brilliant array of the lovers of the Terpsichorean art. The entertainments will consist of the new comedy of "St. Cupid," two grand divertisements, and the farce of the "Two Bonnycastles." As Friday evening will be the last appearance of the French and Spanish dancers, there can be little doubt but that those who have been delighted with their splendid Terpsichorean abilities will visit the Broadway both to-night and to-morrow evening.

Nielo's Garden.—L. M. Gottschalk will give his second and last concert this evening, prior to his departure for the South. He will be assisted by Mme. Rose de Vries, Signor Rozco, Mr. Richard Hoffman, and a full and effective orchestra, under the direction of the great artiste, Mr. Vincent Wallace. The musical selections are such as cannot fail to please, and to those who have heard his splendid execution on the piano, as also those who know the exquisite abilities of Mr. Vincent Wallace, it is needless to say they will enjoy a rich musical treat by visiting Niblo's this evening. It will be remembered that the concert takes place in the theatre, and not in the saloon.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The great success of the

this evening. It will be remembered that the concert takes place in the theatre, and not in the saloon.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The great success of the new comedy, called "St. Cupid," which has been produced in a very creditable manner, with new and beautiful costumes, induces the managerito announce it again for this evening. Mr. Fisher as Sir Valentine May, Burton as Queen Bee, Johnston as Dr. Budd, and Mrs. Skerrett as Dorothy Budd. Several excellent pieces of music will be played by the orchestra, and the entertainments will terminate with the favorite drama called "Paris and London," which embraces all the principal artists attached to Chambers street theatre.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new Irish drama, called "O'Neal the Great," is drawing crowded houses every night. Mr. W. G. Jones performs the character of Donald Moore O'Brian in a very able manner, and Clark sustains the character of Shane O'Neil in an admirable manner. Mrs. Nichols as Elinor. O'Neil and Mrs. Jones, as Judith O'More, add much to the attractiveness of the pieces. The entertainments will commence with "Landsharks and Seagulls," after which a Village hornpipe, by Miss Partington. The next niece will be the Irish drama called "Gotobed Tom," and all will terminate with "O'Neal the Great."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Balwer's beautiful play of "The Lady of Lyons," which will be produced for the fourteen time, will commence the entertainments of this evening, and if we may judge from the enthusiasm which prevailed on its former representations, the theatre will present an immense audience. Mr. Lester sustains the character of Claude in admirable style, and Miss Laura Keene is an able representative of Pauline. The orchestra, which is composed of several eminent artists, will execute various musical gems, and the entertainments will conclude with the farce of "The Irish Tiger." This programme cannot fail to draw a large house.

American Museum.—The amusements announced for the afternoon are the "Village Gossip" and "Irish Tutor," and in the evening the drama

this very popular establishment. Every night the hall is crowded, and the visiters generally enjoy a hearty laugh. The dancing is superb.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Mr. Wood is indefatigable in

his exertions to please his patrons; his performances are excellent, and cannot fail to please all; they are light and very amusing. Campbell sings Katy Darling in fine style.

ROBERT HELLER.—This great magician is becom-

ing very popular. His feats are surprising, and are performed with great dexterity. A fine programme performed with great dexterity. A fine programme for this evening.

RISLEY'S THAMES.—This beautiful painting should be seen by all who can admire excellence in art. We are glad to perceive the attendance is

greatly increased.

BANVARD'S HOLY LAND.—A few hours can be wiled away with great pleasure at Georama Hall.

The painting is excellent, and the music appro-

priate.

Hope Спаред.—Mad. Valentini gives anothe concert this evening. The vocal and instrumental selections are excellent, and the pianist, Mr. Hagan is a gentleman who possesses exquisite musical

abilities.

PAUL JULIEN.—This surprising artiste will give a grand farewell concert on Tuesday evening next. He will be assisted by Madame Sontag, Signori Badiali, Pozzolini, Rocco, and Gasparoni. Carl Eckert will be the conductor of an orchestra of fifty

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16-6 P. M

The wet, disagreeable weather, no doubt, had a depressing influence on the stock market, and on out-door operations of all kinds. Quotations were very unsettled, but the tendency throughout was downward. At the first board Morris Canal declined per cent; Canton Co. 1; N. J. Zinc, 1; Portsmouth, 3; Nicaragua Transit, 1; Stonington, 4; Cumber land ½; Phœnix, ¼; Harlem, ¼; Long Island, ¾; Norwich and Worcester, ½; Panama RR., 1½. Pennsylvania Coal Co. advanced | per cent; Parker Vein, 1; New Creek, 1; Columbus, Cincinnati, &c., 4; Erie RR., 1; Hudson RR., 1. There were large sales of Cumberland, Nicaragua, and Phœnix-in fact all the fancies were freely offered, and purchases were made at lower prices at the close than at the opening. The sale of Phoenix at 19, seller twelve months. shows that some sanguine bear is about. The Zinc stocks were unusually active to-day, at a decline. In railroad bonds very little business was transacted, without any change in prices.

At the second board to-day the transactions were o some extent, but prices were weak and wavering. Morris Canal fell off & per cent; Cumberland Coal, 4; Erie Railroad, 1; Portsmouth, 1; Sixth Avenue Railroad, 14. New Creek advanced | per cent. The receipts at the office of the Assistant Trea-

surer of this port to day amounted to \$121,240; payments, \$8,246 15-balance, \$4,644,000. The importations into this port to-day-Feb. 15-

Bleaching Powder-40 tierces. Butter-180 firkins.

Beer-414 casks. Brick-25,000 fire. Coal-1,597 tons.

Dry Goods-395 packages per Aniarctic, 89 per Harmonia;

\*The whole of this it part of the aggregate.

brimstone: 12 crates magnesia; 34 bbls. copperas; 200 kegs bicarb. soda; 37 casks. 116 tierces soda ash; 54 bags squills; 125 boxes, 10 bbls. chamicals; 100 boxes borax; 10 casks sulphate copper. Dyes 525 bags sumac. Feathers—17 bales. Flax—38 bales. Fruit—311 bbls. almoads; 20 boxes; 90 drums figs; 105 bbls. date; 20 boxes oranges; 12 boxes; 100 drums figs; 105 bbls. date; 20 boxes oranges; 12 boxes; 100 drums figs; 106 bbls. date; 20 boxes oranges; 12 boxes; 100 drums figs; 106 plates; 3,620 bundles aheet, 574 bundles hoop, 150 tons pig. Molasses—70 bhds. 501.—81 casks linseed. Paint—100 bbls. red lead. Steel—2 246 bundles. Seed—28 bags caraway; 283 bags hemp; 11 bags feune; 131 bags anniseed; 15 bags canary. Spirits—50 bbls. cordial. Sait—2,477 sacks. Sugar—268 hhds., 3 tierces, 32 bbls. Tin—50 boxes tin: 600 boxes terne. Tiles—1,500 floor tiles. Wool—234 bales wool; 28 bales woollen waste.

The majority of the committee on banks, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Monday reported

Legislature of Massachusetts, on Monday reported that it was inexpedient to repeal the General Bank-ing law, as it did not prevent the granting of special charters, and there had been no complaints made against the law.

The bonds of the Cattawissa, Williamsport and

Eric Railroad Company brought good prices at the sale this morning. The purchases were principally on foreign account. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was quite spirited. The prices ob

### the blodwig was a follows:—

\$15,000 at 94 per cent, netting \$14,100 00 10,000 at 93 " 9,300 00 10,000 at 92 " 9,275 00 155,(00 at 92) " 142,987 50 610,000 at 92 " 551,200 00 \$800,000 at 92.10 % average, netting .......\$730,862 50

The sale was under the direction of Messrs. Gilbert, Coe & Johnson; and, considering the large amount of bonds offered, the result was as favorable as any one previously made this season.

The Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company have received bills of lading of the first shipment of

iron rails from England, and which are expected to arrive at Brunswick by the first of March. The track is ready to receive them. The grading of this road is rapidly progressing. We published a letter a few days since, relative to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. That letter

contained certain reflections upon the parties composing the company, which have been noticed by an individual, who takes a very sensible view of the question, and presents all the points at issue in a fair

individual, who takes a very sensible view of the question, and presents all the points at issue in a fair and proper light:—

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILEGAD.

New York, Feb. 16, 1853.

Mr. Editor:—In your valuable paper of the 15th, I remarked a complaint from one of my brother creditors of the State of Illinois, complaining that the State, in making over its grant of lands from the federal government to the Illinois Central Railroad, for the construction of that great work, did not provide that the company should pay the old debts as well as build the road. However agreeable it might be to us to be paid, I cannot but think that the complaint is a little unreasonable. In the first place, the lands donated by the federal government had been under proclamation on an average of fifteen years, and no purchasers could be found, chiefly because of their remoteness from market; secondly, it donated those lands which were valueless to itself and useless to the Stato, for the purpose of building a railroad, not for the purpose of paying the State debts, and it had no such intention, and could have none, as to pay the State debt directly. If the State could get a railroad built for those lands, they would be brought under culture, subject to taxation, and thus made available in the discharge of the improvement bonds, and this is the only feasible mode in which the lands could be applied to the exigencies of the State. The case of the canal lands is not in point, for the reason that those lands were the absolute property of the State, and the canal itself in a considerable state of progress, so much so as to be of itself more valuable than were the lands. In the next place, the canal bondholders made their own offer, and the advances they made upon the canal lands were less to complete the canal, than on the express condition that the State should acknowledge its debt practically, by levying a tax, however small, towards paying principal and interest. The improvement bondholders, although they reaped the benefit of that condi

gives the annexed exhibit of earnings and expendi-

tures during the past year:—
PITESURG COPPER COMPANY.
Estimated value of mineral, marketed and smelted.

Current expenditures.

245,987 28
112,929 81 \$133,057 47

A semi-annual dividend of \$7 50 per share has just been declared, and is now payable.

The mine, at no period since its opening, has pre-sented so uniformly favorable an appearance, both in regard to its permanency and future productiveness. During the year ending December 1st last, 6,344,210 pounds of mineral were raised from the mine, of

Total.....\$2,750,000 The Government Stock Bank of Lafayette has ap-plied for an increase of capital to the amount of \$250,000, making its total capital \$300,000,

Up to this date applications have been filed for fty-one banks, with an aggregate capital of \$12,-00,000. Of these, eight are located at Lafayette, six at Indianapolis, five at Terre Haute, five at Madison, three at Newport, two at Richmond, two at New Albany, two at Logansport, two at Goshen, and two at Lexington.
It is stated that petitions have already been pre-

sented to the Legislature of Massachusetts for increase of bank capital to the amount of over fourteen millions of dollars.

We learn that Mr. Bacon, of the firm of Page &

Bacon, St. Louis, has been indicted and held to bail in that city for trial, on a charge of illegal banking. No one doubts his honesty of purpose, or his ability to redeem all the "certificates" he issues; but he has violated the laws, and set an example, which, if folowed, may lead to disaster and ruin.

The Superintendent of the Bank Department of this State has furnished the Albany Evening Journal with the annexed comparative statement, showing the condition of the banks of this State on the 4th of September and 25th of December, 1852:—
BANES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Resources.
Sept. 4, '52. Dec. 25 '52

	SCA. 4, 02.	Dec. 20 02.
Loans and discounts except to		
directors and brokers \$	124.145,908	\$128,750,964
Loans and discounts to direct'rs	5,798,495	6.126,336
All other liabilities, absolute	COMMISSION OF	247724000
and contingent, to directors.	1.741,029	1,624,772
All sums due from brokers	6,593,221	5,735,631
Real estate	4,262,480	4,398,018
Bonds and mortgages	4,827,926	5,282,062
Stocks	16,128,304	18,110,316
Promissory notes, other than	volvanians	
for loans and discounts	183.683	133,406
Loss and expense account	777,689	1.004,652
Overdrafts	289,333	362,878
	9,993,815	11,493,743
Specie	13,062,961	20,906,241
Cash items	2,774,106	2,877,708
Bills of solvent banks on hand.	2,114,100	2,511,105
Bills of suspended banks on	0 480	
hand	3,473	3,076
Estimated value of same	1,396	2,503
Due from solvent banks on de-		
mand	13,511,219	14,397,722
Due from solvent banks on		
credit	262,511	148,710
Due from suspended banks on		
demand	27,225	53,304
Add for cents	761	862
Total resources	202,019,779	\$219,728,545
*The whole of this item, and	those mark	ed t, form no
CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF A CON	Charles and the Control of the Contr	

1,848,049 27,536,419 1,269,918 1,506,730 1,663,190 \$202,608,894 \$220,054,920 Total liabilities ..... The September report embraces the returns from 258 banks and one branch; the December from 274 banks and one branch. This includes the New York city banks (46) and 20 individual banks that have given notice of winding up. Two banks did not re-port—the figures against them, and also against those winding up, are taken from the books of the department. Hence the difference in the footings. The city of New York has within its boundary more than half the entire banking capital in this State. Of the \$65,449,703, it has \$38,782,625.

\$62,207,216 9,689,181 524,558 29,410,099

A comparison of the principal items for three

ACTIONS DECEMBER			
NE	W YORK STAT	R BANKS.	
	June 26.	Sept. 4.	Dec. 25.
Loans and dis-		and Transfer	
counts	\$121,289,046	\$129,944,403 \$	134.877,200
Stocks	15,367,298	16,128,304	18,110,316
Specie	13,304,356	9,993,815	11,493,743
Cash items	12,871,410	13,062,961	20,906,241
Bank notes !	8,243,650	2,774,106	2,877,708
Due from banks	11.060,059	13,773,730	14,545,432
Capital	59 705,683	62,207,216	65,449,703
Circulation	27,940,947	29,934,657	33,416,100
Deposits	65,034,604	66 897,497	74,923,943
Due to banks	25, 229, 167	28,796,332	29,303,353
	Att. 41	ton been as	

from June to December, in loans and discounts, of \$13,598,154; in circulation, \$5,475,153; in deposits, \$9,889,339; and a decrease in specie, of \$1,810,613. From September to December an increase in discounts of \$4,932,797; in specie, \$1,499,928; in circulation, \$3,481,443; and in deposits, of \$8,026,446. From June to December the increase in discount was much greater than in deposits, which is rather an unusual thing. The general movement shows an expansion unprecedented in the history of banking in this State. It is full time to give a turn or two to the screws.

The returns of the Farmers Bank of Virginia and branches, for the 1st of January, 1852 and 1853, presents the annexed comparative statement:-

3		an. 1, 1852.	Jan. 1858
彌	Debt outstanding		\$6,698,934
줿	Sterling bills	8,209 45	16,492
4	Stock	53,937 59	57,592
졟	Specie	802,299 94	905,322
	Notes and checks of other		II SEMPLE
3	banks	225,541 02	223,809 (
•	Balances due from other banks	242,148 49	461,343
	Real estate	198,752 87	197,960
	Total .	# EQQ 5ET 90	00 501 448
	Total		\$8,561,415
N	Capital Stock	3,000,100 00	3,000,900
1		2,473,472 50	3,114,683
		1,622,892 28	1,942,956
,	Surplus or reserved fund, in-		
	cluding \$100,000 capital of		
9	the branch bank at Lewis-	310,591 40	330,998
	Profits of the institution	157,407 77	168,591
	In transitu between parent	201,241	200,002
1	bank and branches	17,293 44	3,314
1	COMMITTEE CONTRACTOR OF THE CO		Contract of the Contract of th
•	Total\$	7,582,557 39	\$8,561,445
	The aggregate movement	has increas	sed about or
괢			
3	million of dollars, the bulk of		
1	line of discounts and in cir	rculation.	The increas

in specie has only been to a moderate extent. With an additional circulation of \$641,211, the augmentation of specie has been only \$103,073. In January, 1852, the proportion of specie to paper was one to three; in January, 1852, the proportion was one to three and a half.

The following is the statement of the deposits and coinage of the Branch Mint of the United States in New Orleans city, during the month of January last:—

During the year ending December 1st last, 6,344,210 pounds of mineral were raised from the mine, of which 4,761,000 pounds was what is denominated "stamp work," 877,789 pounds of masses, and 705,421 pounds of barrel ore—making an aggregate, when reduced to a proper condition for shipment to market, of 1,961,779 lbs., or 980 1779-2000 tons—being an increase of 296,954 lbs., or 148 954-2000 tons on the production of the previous year.

The Indiana State Sentinel gives the tollowing applications for new banks, which have been filed with the Secretary of State since its previous issue:—

Banks of Indiana, Madison \$100,000 Indiana Exchange Bank Lexington \$500,000 do. \$37\\ 100 do. \$68\\ 100 do. \$37\\ 100 do. \$33\\ 100 do. \$33

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16—6 P M.

ASHEE.—Some 40 bbls. were taken at \$4 62% a \$4 68% for pots, and \$5 75 for pearls, per 100 lbs.

BESEWAX.—Sales of 1,500 lbs. yellow were made at 23 %c. per lb., cash.

BERLESTUPS —Flour was more inquired for, and rather dearer. The day's business embraced 10,000 bbls. sour, at \$4 50 a \$4 62%; superfine, No. 2, \$4 56% a \$4 63%; the rye, \$4 50 a \$4 62%; ordinary to choice State, \$4 93% a \$5 12%; mixed to fancy Western, \$5 25 a \$5 50; common to good Ohio, \$5 37% a \$5 62%; extra Western, \$5 75 a \$5 18%; extra Genesee, \$5 62% a \$6 25; intred to favorite Southern, \$5 56% a \$5 93%, and fancy do, \$8 25 a \$7 50. A lot of 1,000 bushels, choice Genesee white wheat realized \$1 32. Rye, barley shift cast were unchanged. Corn seemed depressed and lower; the operations reached 30,000 bushels, inferior to prime new Southern white and yellow, at 60c. a 55c.

COPPER continued in good demand. The sales included

interior to prime new Southern white and yellow, at 50c. a 55c.

COPPER continued in good demand. The sales included 2,000 bags Rio, (offered and not sold at yeaterday's auction,) for New Orleans, at 83c., less 25c per cent for eash; 1,550 do., on private terms, and 150 do., at 9%c. per lb.

COPPER.—The determination to make some progress in sales resulted in transactions of 1,500 bales, at an abatement frem former paying prices of fully 1/4c., placing middling uplands equal to 9/52.

COPPER.—Yellow metal and new sheathing, commanded 27c. a 32c. per lb.

Figure—The state of the state

smooth feeting, account soc. for No. 1, and 486. for Francisco.

F

100 lbs.

HEMP.—The past week's sales comprised 300 bales
American undressed at \$150 to \$155; 50 do. dressed at
\$150 per ton; 200 do. Manilla at 11c. per lb.; with 200
Jute and 50 Sisal at private bargain.

LATES.—Eastern were in good demand at \$2 50 per

housand.

LIME.—Rockland was in request at \$1 08 for common, and \$1 50 for lump, per bbl.

One —Sales have have been made of 3,000 gallona